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ELECTRONICALLY FILED May 29, 2007

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	Counsel for the Official Committee Of					
9	Equity Security Holders Of USA Capital First Trust Deed	d Fund, LLC				
10						
11	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT					
12	In re:	NEVADA) BK-S-06-10725-LBR				
12	USA COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE COMPANY,) Chapter 11				
13	Debtor.					
14	In re: USA CAPITAL REALTY ADVISORS, LLC,	BK-S-06-10726-LBR Chapter 11				
15	Debtor.) Chapter 11				
	In re:) BK-S-06-10727-LBR				
16	USA CAPITAL DIVERSIFIED TRUST DEED FUI Debtor.	ND, LLC, Chapter 11				
17	In re:	BK-S-06-10728-LBR				
18	USA CAPITAL FIRST TRUST DEED FUND, LLC	C, Chapter 11				
19	Debtor. In re:)) BK-S-06-10729-LBR				
	USA SECURITIES, LLC,	Chapter 11				
20	Debtor.	{				
21	Affects All Debtors	į				
22	☐ VIII Debicits ☐ USA Commercial Mortgage Co.	Date: May 31, 2007				
	USA Securities, LLC	{ Time: 9:30 a.m.				
23	USA Capital Realty Advisors, LLC USA Capital Diversified Trust Deed	}				
24	USA First Trust Deed Fund, LLC	}				
25	DEDI V TO DECRONCE AND I TAGER OF THE	TON OF PMG GROWN PMG				
26	REPLY TO RESPONSE AND LIMITED OBJECT FOR ORDER APPROVING STIPULATION BETW	EEN THE USACM LIQUIDATING TRUST				
27	AND USA CAPITAL FIRST TRUST DEED FUND	, LLC ON OVERBID ALLOCATION AND				
	PLAN COMPROMISE PURSUANT TO FEDERAL RULE OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE 9019(a) (AFFECTS DEBTORS USA COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE COMPANY AND USA					
28	<u>CAPITAL FIRST TRUST I</u>	DEED FUND, LLC)				

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The Official Committee of Equity Security Holders of USA Capital First Trust

Deed Fund, LLC (the "FTDF Committee") appointed in the above-captioned bankruptcy case of

USA Capital First Trust Deed Fund, LLC ("FTDF") hereby replies to the "Response And

Limited Objection Of BMC Group, Inc. To Motion For Order Approving Stipulation Between

The USACM Liquidating Trust And USA Capital First Trust Deed Fund, LLC On Overbid

Allocation And Plan Compromise Pursuant To Federal Rule Of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019(A)"

(the "BMC Objection"). For the reasons set forth below, and, in particular, that the relief

requested by BMC Group, Inc. ("BMC") is beyond the scope of the Stipulation, the BMC

Objection should be overruled and the "Motion For Order Approving Stipulation Between The

USACM Liquidating Trust And USA Capital First Trust Deed Fund, LLC On Overbid

Allocation And Plan Compromise Pursuant To Federal Rule Of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019(A)"

(the "Motion") should be granted.

Through the "Stipulation Between the USACM Liquidating Trust and USA Capital First Trust Deed Fund, LLC on Overbid Allocation and Plan Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019(a)," (the "Stipulation") the USACM Liquidating Trust (the "Trust") and the USA Capital First Trust Deed Fund, LLC ("FTDF") seek to resolve all remaining disputes between USA Commercial Mortgage Company ("USACM") and FTDF. Included in these disputes is the allocation of the over \$1.7 million in fees and expenses incurred by BMC as the Claims and Noticing agent in the cases of the above-captioned debtors (the "Debtors") prior to the March 13, 2007 effective date of the confirmed chapter 11 plan (the "Effective Date"), which BMC contends are not subject to the review and approval of this Court. BMC was employed on or about the Petition Date in each of the Debtors' cases pursuant to engagement letters entered into with USACM and unspecified "related affiliates" nearly one month before any of the official committees were appointed in these cases. During the course of these cases, BMC invoiced USACM for all of its services, and USACM, managed by Mesirow Interim Financial Management ("Mesirow"), never shared these invoices with the official committees. The Debtors' various monthly operating reports did not disclose any payments to BMC by USACM, nor any accrual of such fees and expenses.

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Of the \$1.7 million in fees and costs reportedly incurred by BMC during the course of these cases, approximately \$250,000 has been allocated by BMC to the FTDF for the period of the Petition Date through December 2006, plus an additional approximately \$43,500 for the period of January 2007 through the Effective Date. Post-Effective Date BMC continues to incur fees and costs and intends to allocate them to the existing Debtors or Post-Effective Date entities on the same basis as such allocation was made prior to the Effective Date. Notably, BMC has not kept track of the services it provided to the respective estates on an estate-specific basis, but rather has proposed the use of one of two allocation methods: either the notices served per estate or the number of claims/interests filed in each of the cases.

First and foremost, the relief sought by BMC in the BMC Objection is beyond the scope of the Stipulation and the Motion. BMC effectively seeks to modify and expand the Stipulation, which solely resolves the disputes between USACM (through the USACM Liquidating Trust) and the FTDF (through the FTDF Committee), to a mechanism to deal with the payment of outstanding and future amounts desired by BMC to be paid from all of the Debtors and Post-Effective Date entities. In particular, BMC seeks to amend the Stipulation to provide that: (i) outstanding amounts from all of the Debtors (not solely amounts allocated to the FTDF) be paid to BMC; and (ii) to provide for an allocation of services asserted to be provided to all of the Post-Effective Date entities based on one of two methodologies that made little sense prior to the Effective Date and certainly are not applicable post-Effective Date. Regardless, the relief requested in the BMC Objection is clearly beyond the scope of the Stipulation and BMC should be required to file its own motion that seeks the relief it requests.

Second, the intra-estate allocations proposed by BMC do not make sense given the underlying services provided. An allocation based on notices sent makes sense for noticing services. Likewise, an allocation based on claims and interests filed makes sense based on work provided related to the claims and interests filed in a particular case. Rather than use an allocation method appropriate to the service provided or expense incurred, BMC and/or Mesirow apparently apply these allocation methodologies across the estates regardless of the services provided. Additionally, while the invoices clearly reflect that BMC provided significant estate-

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specific services, BMC did not invoice any services on a specific estate basis, but rather elected to invoice all charges to USACM. Furthermore, Mesirow paid most of these invoices throughout the cases with USACM funds without allocation, and without notice to or prior consent of the official committees appointed in these cases.

Despite the fact that these proposed allocation methodologies make little sense, the FTDF Committee has consented to the allocation of \$43,577.24 proposed to be paid by the FTDF for its share of BMC services for the period of January 1, 2007 through the Effective Date. In addition, the FTDF Committee and the USACM Liquidating Trust have agree to the allocation of \$250,629.56 (or 14.53% of the total fees incurred by BMC) for the period of the Petition Date through December 2006. BMC neglects to recognize that these are solely allocations between the FTDF and the USACM Liquidating Trust and neither the Motion nor the Stipulation seeks to disallow any fees and expenses of BMC at this time. Indeed, most of the BMC fees and costs that are the subject of the Stipulation have already been paid to BMC by USACM, which amounts, pursuant to the Stipulation, will be reimbursed by FTDF to USACM.

Of primary concern, however, to the FTDF Committee is the concept of the continued post-Effective Date services to be provided by BMC to the FTDF. BMC should be required to bill all services that can be tied to a specific Post-Effective Date entity to such entity, and such Post-Effective Date entity should be charged with the review and approval of such invoices. In the case of the FTDF, the FTDF Committee should be charged with reviewing and approving the invoices (due to the Debtors' professionals inherent potential conflicts of interest), and to the extent there are unresolved disputes about the Post-Effective Date invoices, this Court may be charged with resolving such disputes.

Further, to the extent there are what BMC refers to as "Shared Services" that need to be allocated among these entities, the pre-Effective Date allocation methods should no longer apply. While Post-Effective Date DTDF and the USACM Liquidating Trust are active entities, FTDF is finalizing the wind-up of its affairs and the closing of its case. There are less than a handful tasks remaining in the FTDF case and it makes no sense to charge the FTDF for BMC services based on the pre-Effective Date allocations premised on active chapter 11 cases. For

1	example, two (2) of the six (6) services that BMC describes it is still providing are the (i)				
2	processing and docketing of proofs of clam, interests and amendments (including withdrawals				
3	and transfers) and (ii) maintaining the claims register. In the FTDF case, however, all of the				
4	claims and interests have been processed and no new claims or interest has been filed in the				
5	FTDF case since January 30, 2007. Accordingly, while some nominal amount of the Shared				
6	Services should be borne by the FTDF, the pre-Effective Date allocation methodologies are no				
7	longer (if they ever were) applicable. This is exactly why the Stipulation provides that the FTDF				
8	Committee should review and approve any amounts to be paid to BMC by the FTDF post-				
9	effective date rather than permit USACM to agree to some arbitrary allocation that involves the				
10	FTDF. The FTDF will agree to revise the Stipulation to provide that to the extent the FTDF				
11	Committee (or FTDF) disputes any Post-Effective Date invoice provided by BMC, that such				
12	dispute will be brought before and resolved by the Bankruptcy Court.				
13	WHEREFORE, the FTDF Committee respectfully requests that the BMC				
14	Objection be overruled and the Stipulation be approved with the amendment that any Post-				
15	Effective Date disputes regarding the BMC Post-Effective Date invoices be resolved by the				
16	Bankruptcy Court.				
17	Respectfully submitted:				
18					
19	Dated: May 29, 2007				
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